

NEW YORK JOURNAL.

W. R. HEARST.

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THE WEATHER.

Official forecasts for to-day indicate fair and cooler weather.

M'KINLEY ON CARS AND DOLLARS.

Major McKinley in addressing the railroad workmen who visited him at Canton the other day told them that free silver coinage "will no more add to your earnings than the railroads would add to their traffic by diminishing the size of their cars." But what, Major, if we are to liken dollars to cars, would be the effect upon the customers of the railroads if the companies should diminish the number of their cars and then fix the charge for them on the basis of the demand thus artificially stimulated? And if the cars became fewer and dearer in proportion as the business of the country grew greater, how would farmers, manufacturers and other freight shippers fare? Freight cars would undoubtedly rise enormously in price, but the shippers would be in a bad plight—in the same sort of plight, indeed, as the whole country now is under the gold standard, which gives us a constantly contracting currency and a dollar that grows dearer and dearer.

Nobody knows better than Major McKinley, an old bimetalist, how thin is the fallacy of his tricky comparison between "50-cent dollars" and the size of cars. He is perfectly alive now, as he was before he set out to run for the Presidency as the candidate of the money manipulators, the trusts, syndicates and other disinterested defenders of the "national honor," what the evil consequences of the single gold standard are. At Toledo, Ohio, on February 12, 1891, Major McKinley put the case against monometallism as strongly and clearly as Mr. Bryan himself could do. He said:

During all of Grover Cleveland's years at the head of the Government he was dishonoring one of the precious metals, one of our own great products, degrading silver and raising the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to effect to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward, to the end of his Administration, persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and to demote one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and, therefore, dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else.

That referred to Cleveland's first term. His anti-silver policy has been continued with augmented vigor during his second term, and the people are suffering sorely from the increased value of money and the diminished value of everything else. Yet Major McKinley is asking to be elected to the Presidency in order that he may, with all the power of the great office, go on with the Cleveland policy which he so recently and justly denounced.

Major McKinley is a pitiable figure.

THE LOCAL STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The history of the steamer Catherine Whiting, condemned and subsequently licensed by the Local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels, is one that grows daily in public interest as new chapters are added to it. The vessel was practically abandoned by her owners and lay in the mud at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, South Brooklyn, for three years. She was an old hulk, built in 1861, with her rotten sheathing of wood handsomely hidden by an outside casing of metal plates. Early in the present month she was examined at the request of a recent purchaser by an inspector employed in the local office. He reported that her hull was unsafe for sea-going purposes.

Subsequently, at the urgent solicitation of her new owner, she received a license for the bay and harbor of New York. Whether the local inspectors by a stretch of geographical fancy or not include Long Island Sound in the district of New York Bay does not appear. But the vessel went to Eaton's Neck for a load of sand and gravel, and promptly proved the justice of the condemnatory report by springing a leak which threatened to sink her.

It is safe to say that the inner secrets of this vessel's history have not yet transpired, but they certainly will do so. It is almost equally safe to say that the original condemnation of her should never have been reversed. She was licensed solely for use as a storage ship to be used in lighthouse construction; but it was apparently the intention of her owner to make her a cargo carrier, and, furthermore, to risk the

lives of his laborers aboard of her. It is certain that she could not legally go up Long Island Sound under her own steam, and that when she openly did so there must have been some active eye-closing in the office of the Local Steamboat Inspectors.

It is undeniable that this transaction ought to be sifted thoroughly, and it will probably afford ground for an official investigation. Such an investigation was demanded as long ago as 1893, when an inspector who had been accused and condemned without a trial wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury calling for an examination into the conduct of the office. This man said in his letter:

I will assert that the Second District of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service (the office of which is in this city) is a nest of knavery, comical at times in the ignorance of all things naval or nautical displayed by the officials who seem to have a mortgage on the place. Before a non-partisan, non-political board of practical steamboat or naval men the incompetency and rascality can be proved in thirty minutes by the clock.

The assertions of this man should not have been disregarded. If they were untrue, justice to the accused officials demanded that they should be proved to be false. If they were true, the welfare of the public service called for action upon them. Judging from the loose manner in which the affair of the Catherine Whiting has been conducted, it is by no means too late yet for an official investigation to result in an improvement of the inspection of vessels at this port.

THOSE SILVER MINERS ONCE MORE.

The McKinley organs are going into fits again over the silver mine owners—not as yet located—who are to be made enormously rich by free coinage. "They now ask," cries the ingenious World, "that they be permitted to take 66 cents worth of their bullion direct to the mint and have it stamped as one dollar, on their individual account."

I have been called an Anarchist because I have opposed the trusts and syndicates which would manage this country. I am glad to have the opposition of these men. I am glad that if I am elected there is not a trust or syndicate that can come to me and say, "We put you there, now pay us back."—William Jennings Bryan.

This would make it possible for the trust to control the money supply as no gold syndicate has ever been able to control it, and, if they succeeded in sustaining the price, to make a profit of nearly 100 per cent on their product. Dreadful! But if these silver bullion conspirators succeed in their malefic designs, what becomes of the "53-cent dollar" that the wages of labor, according to the received doctrine of the gold men, are to be paid in? The success of the wicked silver trust would obviously mean a silver dollar worth 100 cents, and who would be hurt by that except the money manipulators and the wretched army of Mr. Hanna's golden-voiced, prophesying dervishes?

And if we are to believe that these silver miners, who are fearfully conspiring to give their country free coinage and silver dollars that will be worth as much if not more than gold dollars, can "control the money supply," what is to be the fate of that "Roof of the world's silver" which is to be "dumped" upon us?

It will be seen that in order to make out a case against the "silver trust" which will frighten anybody, Mr. Hanna is under the hard necessity of taking down and putting away some of the most terrifying and valuable scare-crows in his collection. Before any one with an ounce of brains can be made to believe that all the silver miners will be transformed into multi-millionaires by free coinage, he must be made to believe also that free coinage itself will be a success. Hence, when Mr. Hanna gives the signal for this renewed roar about the bullion owners he is really asking the people to vote against free coinage of silver, not because it cannot be achieved, but because it can. Why, then, should any citizen who is not an out-and-out worshipper of the gold fetish oppose it? The Republican platform itself declares for bimetalism, but holding that the United States alone is not powerful enough to bring it about, it favors waiting for an international agreement. If, however, Mr. Hanna is right in his contention that the plotting silver miners would not only bring silver to par, but send it to a premium over gold by cornering the money supply, what reason remains for fearing the "free silver experiment"?

The Journal again urges Mr. Hanna to call together in private session his leading servants, journalists and orators, and come to some sort of rational agreement as to the grounds on which free coinage shall be opposed. At present the arguments advanced are hopelessly contradictory and mutually destructive. It would add greatly to the enjoyment of this strange Presidential campaign if the elusive gold bug could be pinned down fast to something that he could not wriggle away from.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Czar and Lord Salisbury are to have a consultation on the Turkish question. It is no news that this same Turkish question has been the bone of contention in European politics for

more years than the average man cares to think about. At no time, however, has the state of affairs in Turkey presented for consideration more serious aspects than those which at present confront the gamesters of the European chess board.

The Sultan is a thorough barbarian, and his conception of reprisals is one that would be natural in a cannibal king, but is certainly beyond toleration in a potentate situated on the borders of enlightened Europe. It is stated on what may or may not be good authority that last Wednesday and Thursday preparations were made in Constantinople for a general slaughter of Christians in case the European war ships should attempt to pass the Dardanelles.

It is not at all unlikely that England would act with boldness and celerity in preventing further atrocities in Turkey were it not for the attitude of the Czar. For purely political reasons Russia stands ready, despite all considerations of humanity and religion, to aid and abet the despot of the Bosphorus. It is generally conceded that Russia holds the balance of power in the European game, and England hesitates at decisive action because the Czar, with his certainty of formidable alliance, could not only checkmate any movement of England, but thrust upon her the hazard of a desperate conflict.

The coming conference between the Czar and the Marquis of Salisbury may easily become one of the most important deliberations which have recently taken place in Europe. Its results will be awaited with keen anxiety by all civilized nations.

WEYLER AND THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

Dispatches from Cuba contain the interesting information that General Weyler is more audacious than ever in his treatment of Americans. Inquiries and protests on the part of the Consul-General of this country have been met with the curt response that Weyler knew what he was about. He continues, furthermore, to refuse to account for Charles Govin, dead or alive, and says, "I must have these Americans in my grip."

It seems as if a vigorous foreign policy might make a successful appearance on the American stage at this time. If Mr. Bryan succeeds the present occupant of the Presidential chair, such a policy will appear.

His would be a policy dictated not by the Tories of the country, but by the broad patriotism of a people already aroused to active consideration of its domestic interests, and quite as ready to stand in support of an Executive in defence of its foreign relations. Spain and her Weyler would not find it a congenial task to confront an Administration brought into existence by one of the most significant movements of popular feeling ever known.

And this is another reason why patriots should vote for Bryan and Sewall.

Since the leading nations, including the United States, demonetized silver, there has been a steady fall in the level of prices within their borders. Bitter experience has taught all who are familiar with the facts that the abandonment of bimetalism and the adoption of the single gold standard was a mistake that has cursed by its dire consequences the most civilized portion of mankind. It has been demonstrated that the gold standard means dear money and cheap goods, cheap labor and hard times. A return to bimetalism is inevitable. Industry is throttled by monometallism. Bryan stands for the old and better financial system, which gave us a stable and, therefore, an honest dollar.

There is a good deal of groundless talk in the opposition press about Mr. Bryan's attempts to arouse sectional feelings. Yet a Republican newspaper of this city begins a dispatch from Chicago thus: "Vote as you shot." That is the rallying cry that will go out from Chicago to-night to the pretty that once were the blue. A pretty pother there would be if a similar rallying cry went out to the boys who once wore the gray.

General Weyler's stories of how the Cuban activity is subsiding sound wonderfully like Mark Hanna's weekly bulletins of the death of Bryan enthusiasm in the West. Weyler started out with the theory that there was no war in Cuba, and Mr. Hanna inaugurated his campaign with the idea that there was no Bryan enthusiasm in the country. Yet these two great leaders go right ahead killing off something they declare has no existence.

It appears that Mr. Powderly's arrangements for the campaign call for an emphatic indorsement of Mark Hanna as a long standing friend of labor. Unfortunately he undertook to air this indorsement at Cleveland, Ohio, the other evening, and Mr. Hanna is quite well known in Cleveland labor circles.

The American Bankers' Association is in session at St. Louis, and before it adjourns the people will be sure to learn just how impudent and imprudent they are in presuming to do their own financial thinking.

THE JOURNAL'S FUND.

Popular Indorsement of the Plan Evinces Itself in a Steadily Increasing List.

Below are given the names of subscribers and the amounts subscribed to the fund yesterday:

Churchman, N. Y. City.....	\$1.00	Fred Stevens, Park City, Utah.....	1.00
Joseph Kinney, Hazelton, Pa.....	1.00	The Record, Park City, Utah.....	1.00
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Henry Fares, Park City, Utah.....	5.00	W. H. Pritchard, Natchez, Miss.....	2.00
Welsh, Driscoll & Buck, Park City, Utah.....	15.00	J. W. Roos, Natchez, Miss.....	1.00
John Fenton, Park City, Utah.....	5.00	Cash from two parties, Natchez, Miss.....	3.00
Shields Bros., Park City, Utah.....	10.00	Silver Republican, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5.00
Frank A. Bird, Park City, Utah.....	5.00	Morris Bamberger, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5.00
John J. Kearns, Park City, Utah.....	5.00	Silver Republican, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.00
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P. McPherson, Park City, Utah.....	5.00	H. N. Campe, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.00
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McPolla & McLeannan, Park City, Utah.....	1.00	J. D. F., Arkport, N. Y.....	1.00
H. D. Hamman, Park City, Utah.....	1.00	J. M. Evans, Carbonade, Ill.....	1.00
John W. Geiger, Park City, Utah.....	1.00	Free Silver Democrats of Bristol, Tenn.....	10.00
E. L. Williamson, Park City, Utah.....	2.00	Four Walkill (N. Y.) Democrats.....	4.00
W. E. Boyd, Park City, Utah.....	1.00	Frank Curtis, Boston, Mass.....	1.00
P. C. Thompson, Park City, Utah.....	2.00	Fayett Farmer, Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	1.00
R. E. Armbrast, Park City, Utah.....	1.00	N. Y.....	1.00
One day's contributions to the fund.....	\$315.20		
The Journal's Contribution for the day.....	315.20		
Previously acknowledged and subscribed.....	13,911.62		
Total contribution to the fund.....	\$13,946.42		

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 I hereby subscribe the sum of \$ _____
 to the New York Journal's fund for the education of the voters of the United States.

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[The Journal would like the full names and addresses of subscribers, but agrees to use only initials or pseudonym when requested.]

The people of the United States are becoming daily more and more convinced of the need for radical change in certain of their laws. By observation they have learned their lesson, and hard experience has finally moved them to action.

The deep-seated discontent that is stirring on all sides looks for expression to the platform of the Democratic party as its principles were laid down at Chicago. While the great masses feel that in a realization of this party's principles lies their ultimate welfare, there is a minority satisfied with existing conditions, to whom the prospect of change is repulsive. Between these two active principles lie undetermined, comfortable middle class, whose sympathy, though difficult to enlist, is necessary for the emphatic decision of the question on either side. It is to this body that the Democracy must appeal with literature calculated to awaken it to patriotic activity.

It costs money for education. Send in your dollars to the Journal fund.

Here follow letters received yesterday:
 Boston, Sept. 20, 1896.

W. R. Hearst: Please find enclosed American Express order for \$20, contributed by a few Boston printers in one establishment. One of the subscribers has already forwarded \$5 to the Journal fund, another \$2, and others are contributing through various sources. More will follow. Among the subscribers are several former Republicans, but the building of employed by corporations in the interests of the Republican candidate has done its work. When laws enacted to protect the citizen in his most sacred right can be thus ruthlessly trampled under foot, and by those who shout "Anarchist" the loudest against the quietest workers, how they shall vote, the republic, our boasted freedom and manhood become a burlesque and our statutory laws the veriest farce.

If plutocracy is to rule, through intimidation of workmen by depriving them of their God-given right of earning an honest living, and through the corrupt use of the millions produced by and wrung from labor, then heaven help the republic. The members of organized labor should not forget the threat of the money power, made years ago, and frequently reiterated, to destroy trade unions. The crisis is here, if Mark Hanna and his multi-millionaire associates can dictate to their employers how they shall vote, then the unions can exist only by their consent. This is a matter beside which the money question sinks into insignificance.

When an honest expression of the ballot is suppressed the only recourse is—what? Cowards or patriots? May Heaven avert the latter! One hope is the triumph of Bryan and Sewall. For the noble work you are doing through your invaluable Journal, accept the sincere thanks of
 BOSTON TYPOS.

W. R. Hearst: Enclosed find my second subscription to your fund. If the American people could only be made to realize how much this election means to this country, I am sure that there would be no hesitation in a man's duty on Nov. 3, 1896.

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More Replies to "A Gentleman."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1896.

Editor Journal: I read with approval the communication signed "A Gentleman," which you published in your issue of the 17th, and was amused at the ignorance which your correspondent displayed in the reply, published in this morning's issue. I have only been in this country long enough to become a citizen, but as the result of a college education in England I am intelligent enough to see that this is a government "for the people," but not by them. If the ignorant "commoners"—farmers and laborers—who have no time to study the science of government, were not guided by the intelligence of the country, there would soon be no government.

The correspondent "Commoner" has perhaps never read the Latin classics, I will translate for him the ideas of some greater minds than my own. These are quotations from Cicero: "It is the duty of men of high rank to oppose the fickle disposition of the multitude." "There is no sagacity, no penetration, no powers of discrimination, no perseverance in the common people; the wise have always regarded their acts rather to be endured than to be praised."

"The common people estimate few things according to their real value, most things according to the prejudices of their mind." "That man is not to be considered among the great who depends on the errors of the foolish multitude." Bryan's course shows the truth of Livy's assertion that "There never are wanting orators who are ready on every occasion to inflame the people—a kind of men who, in all free states, are maintained by the favor of the multitude."

AN ENGLISH-AMERICAN.

Editor Journal: The "what is it" which, with startling audacity and assurance, assumes the name of plume, "A Gentleman," in Saturday's Journal has proved beyond question by the manner in which it has been handled, that however true the statement in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" might have been at the time it was written, its truth as applied to the present may be questioned; providing, of course, that the anomaly calling himself "A Gentleman" has any title to be classed among the animals referred to in the Declaration of Independence as "men." For no one can believe that such a monstrous display of selfish humanity can have any equal.

It is to be hoped that he exists all over the place. I remember that when I was a boy there were exhibited in the side show of a circus two nondescript, who were called the "Wild Australian Children," one of whom, when asked to tell his name, was able to make a noise with his mouth which sounded something like "Tom." He could also utter a series of wailing cries, the showman told us was a very distinct enunciation of the simple sentence, "you lie." Later, Barnum exhibited another chimpanzee, which he called the missing link, or the "What is It," and which could laugh. Still later, only a year or two ago, in the museum at Central Park, another chimpanzee became the object of much curiosity because it could mark with a pencil on a piece of paper.

Thus we see that other animals beside man are capable of development; therefore, I am inclined to the opinion that the clause in the Declaration of Independence above referred to is true to-day, and that a new chimpanzee has made its appearance. If this supposition is correct, while there can be no doubt that he is a colossal curiosity, it is very evident from the profundity of ideas displayed in his arguments, if by any deficiency of the imagination, or by combinations of words of which the article is composed may be called arguments, that his development is shown rather by the fact that he is able to write words, than by any improvement in mental capacity; for it is difficult to discover from his writings that his thoughts, or, more properly, his instincts, are of a higher order or more logical than those of the "Wild Australian Child," whose only stock of ideas was expressed in the simple argument, "you lie."

Still, I may be wholly wrong. Possibly the "Gentleman" may not be a chimpanzee at all, and may be a human being. I am inclined to think I am mistaken. Does Mark Hanna own a parrot? If so the mystery is explained. The whole article smells of Hanna.

"Permit me," says the "Gentleman," "to say that I enjoy the honor of Mr. Mark A. Hanna's acquaintance, and that I do admire him unreservedly both as a man and a statesman," etc. Surely no reasonable or responsible being could utter such evidence or incredible depravity as this quotation and what follows it except Mark Hanna himself. It was a parrot, who has been instructed by him.

ZOOLOGICAL STUDENT.
 New London, Conn.

New York, Sept. 17, 1896.

Editor Journal: Of all the contemptible letters which it has been my privilege to read, the most scurrilous is the letter signed "A Gentleman" of the 17th by "A Gentleman." He says: "You affect to believe that the average voter, the mechanic and laborer and farmer, is competent to pass judgment upon problems so difficult and intricate as those of finance. To put that notion into common men's heads is not only foolish, but positively wicked. Do you not see that you are inviting the spoliation of the better classes—'anarchy'?"

Who are the better classes? Your friend speaks of the "better classes"—very good, they? Great Scott! are they people that we have not seen, or are they kept in a glass house? Are they the bonds and collateral grinders? Are they the men who are afraid to go out in the dark, in case some "Anarchist" catches them by the collar and hauls them into a dark passage? From what better day were the "better classes" made? Were they made from any special clay, which gives them freedom from taxation or freedom from mixing with the public, in case they get their hands soiled by contamination with the common people? Poor wretches, they are living on the plunder of the common people by their investments in trusts, etc., and are afraid that if the people take the government into their own hands, they will lose what they have. Poor, miserable wretches, they remind me of those of whom it is said that they have been taken away even that which be hath.

The "better classes" certainly do not possess any extra amount of "better classes" very good, they? Great Scott! are they people that we have not seen, or are they kept in a glass house? Are they the bonds and collateral grinders? Are they the men who are afraid to go out in the dark, in case some "Anarchist" catches them by the collar and hauls them into a dark passage? From what better day were the "better classes" made? Were they made from any special clay, which gives them freedom from taxation or freedom from mixing with the public, in case they get their hands soiled by contamination with the common people? Poor wretches, they are living on the plunder of the common people by their investments in trusts, etc., and are afraid that if the people take the government into their own hands, they will lose what they have. Poor, miserable wretches, they remind me of those of whom it is said that they have been taken away even that which be hath.

It is perfectly proper that men who are now starving for bread to fill the mouths of their children, and who are being driven to the influence of a bribe? Is it within the code of morals that any true gentleman would offer a bribe to anyone? No; a thousand times no; but it is certainly within the code of honor of the "Gentleman" of whom we are writing to offer bribes. What gentlemanly spirit can influence him? What code of honor can have dominion over such a craven? Only one, and that is the desire in his own soul of "doing evil that good may come." Thank our people that such "gentlemen" will very soon be relegated to the rear, and that truth and uprightness will prevail, and that the good which they hope for will come upon the common people, and leave the "gentlemen" where they truly belong.

W. R. HEARST.

MR. GASEY, OF DELANCEY STREET.

MISS BENTON did her share toward bringing in the millennium by reading once a fortnight to bed-ridden Frau Engel, in the Delancey street tenement. To-day it was warm and oppressive, and she had left the door into the hall open. The Bible, which she regarded as particularly fitting reading for the poor, she had given up out of broad-minded deference to the views of Herr Engel, the leading free-thinker of the club that met over the corner saloon. She had discovered that Frau Engel did not understand much of what was read, but only felt a semi-conscious enjoyment of the heat of words and sound of the voice. Consequently she selected what she herself enjoyed and to-day it had pleased her to choose ballads. And that is how it happened that Casey, sitting sullen in his room across the hall, heard, through the open door:

"Twixt thee and me the grasses
 Are soft and thick and green,
 And falls a drift of hawthorn,
 O'er Sherwood's buried queen."

Casey was not quite as drunk as usual. Otherwise he would not have been home so early. His semi-sobriety had led him to recognize certain symptoms as the pangs of hunger, and he had shambled home to remind Mrs. Casey of the wifely duty of providing meat for her husband. The tenement had been deserted and Casey was thereby enabled to get a